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tial acquaintance with the Linares district. As regards the mines themselves, he believed them to be inferior to none in the Linares district. He would not detain the meeting any further, than to remark that the idea that the Fortuna Company had not made a greater profit than 48861, was an error; they had increased their reserves from 139,000 to 119,000 tons, an increase of 2180 tons, and from his acquaintance with the mines he decided to stipulate to say that every ton such addition was worth 5*l.* to the company, and that, shown in his point of fact, increased the value of the mine 10,900*l.*, which, added to the profit would further remark that the Linares district now stood in a very different position from what it did some years ago. In 1858, for instance, the cost of carriage to the company was 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton. By referring to the report of cost of carriage to the company, he had seen that the carriage from Linares to the coast for that year was only 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* as compared with 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton in 1858, this represented a saving of 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* so that he would not detain the meeting any further, than to congratulate the managers on their management, and assure the shareholders that he believed the Fortuna Mines had a long and prosperous career before them.

The report and accounts were unanimously received and adopted

Mr. W. T. FAWCETT (Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill) said that after the discussion they had had to-day, the meeting could not with justice separate without agreeing

the Chairman and director of the cordial thanks of the shareholders for the accounting and the manner in which they conducted the company's affairs. For his own part he took a very favorable view of the case, and was very willing to leave all matters, both as to the shareholders and capital, to the matured attention of the directors. He, however, as a shareholder about such confidence in the executive as to leave it to them to arrange the consideration about the dividend, and to otherwise do the best they could for the shareholders' interest. It was very true that if the Fortune Company had an extra capital of 100,000,000, as regarded the new capital, there was something to be said on both sides of the question.

2000, things would go on very glibly, but it was equally true that the dividends would be proportionately diminished. After having so successfully overcome great difficulties, losses, and having something like 7000⁰ standing to the credit of the profit and loss, he thought, as president men, to pause before they lessened their dividends by enlarging their capital. The directors were left free to the mature consideration of the directors, they would, perhaps, at the next general meeting have some comprehensive scheme to propose, which would benefit the shareholders of both the Fortuna and Linaires Companies. Although he was totally unprepared to make any suggestion as to the remuneration of the directors, he held it as a principle that something ought to be done with the view of putting themselves, as shareholders, in a proper position to be able to allow themselves, as sleeping partners, to have the active services of the working partners without a handsome remuneration. He concluded by moving a *special vote* of thanks to the Chairman and directors for the able and efficient services they continued to render to the company.

Mr. W. Cox, M.P., had much pleasure in seconding the proposition. Although he entirely endorsed the remarks of Mr. Pawcett with regard to the remuneration of the directors, as the present was only the half-yearly meeting, and by the courtesy of the directors, their remuneration could not be determined upon. If Mr. Pawcett proposed a resolution at the next meeting to increase the remuneration of the directors, he (Mr. Cox) would only be too happy to support it.

The vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors having been put and carried unanimously, and duly acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.

FEDN-AN-DREA MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, New Broad street, on Thursday, Mr. W. JARDINE in the chair.
Mr. G. H. CARDOZO (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the

Oct. 28.—**Engine Lode:** The sump-shaft is now down 10 fathoms 2 feet 7 inches below the 110 fathom level; we purpose sinking 6 feet further for a fork, &c., previous to driving the 120 fathom level, east and west; the lode in the bottom of this shaft is worth 60*l.* per ton for the length of about 15 fms. and above.

at present poor; in the bottom of this level, 13 fms. east of shaft, we have commenced

sinking a winze on the tin ground reported to the last meeting as driven over; this winze is down 9 feet, and worth 70¢ per ton. The 110 west end is worth 61¢ per ton.

The 100 east is poor; the 100 west is worth 3¢. per fm.; the 90 east, 6¢. per fm.; the 90 west, 7¢. per fm. The 80 east is coarse, with stones of tin. In the 80 west end, driving towards the last-named rise the lode is worth 7¢. per fm. for tin, which is an improvement, this level having been poor for some time. In the 55 west the lode is coarse, with stones of tin.—Cobbler's shaft. The 90 east from bottom of this shaft is worth 7¢. per fm. The 90 west from the sump driving towards the last-named, is worth 7¢. per fm., we expect to communicate the two points in another month, and thus complete the ventilation of this part of the mine. It is to be noted that there has been more by a cross-course, and the men set to drive along it, and they have found a very good one.—Street and Drugg's shaft. The 50 east intersects it; the 60 east is poor. While we have had fair success in the 50 east, and the 60 east is poor; the 45 east is poor. While we have fairly prosecuted the 45 east, and are prosecuting them vigorously, the main feature is the tin lode in between the 110, and of the sump-shaft now to the 120. If this course of tin continues through the whole of the ground between these two points, as we have every reason to expect we can scarcely miss in extending on the 120, which will become as quickly as possible still farther increasing our returns, and, with the improving price of tin, to very nice clear off calls. We consider it particularly encouraging to observe the continued improvement of the lode as we get deeper into the granite, bearing out our opinion, as often expressed on this point, and continuing the analogy between these mines and

Oct. 28.—**Whelan Sparren:** The clearing of the adit has been completed. The clearings have been covered and examined as far down as the water, which is nearly down to the 300 level. The water is very low at present, and the shaft will require to be securely timbered, as there is much weak ground at its surface as deep as can be seen. Much more of any importance cannot be done at present unless an engine be erected, to put up which in the winter will be selected for the best season for such work; and the probabilities are that by the spring El Carna Brea will be getting a larger share of the water, from the extension on their side supposed to be the Sparren lode, and unless they are very remiss, their new engine will be at work by that time; the cross-cutting from a neighboring mine will also be likely to take away still more of the water. It appears as that it will be necessary to cut a new shaft, and to sink the present one to a cutting level.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that he would, to the best of his ability, gladly afford any further information that shareholders might require.

The CHAIRMAN thought that would be a most undesirable thing to do, seeing the
was good reason to believe that at least some of these exploratory or putwork operations

The SECRETARY fully endorsed the opinion of the Chairman, and proceeded to explain by the plan that there was good ground for hoping that the twotown operation would well repay the outlay they incurred. For instance, at one time the value of the bonds in the first year was \$200,000, and by continuing the project

operations in that as well as the 80 ft. level they might make a similar discovery. It might yet be found that the shoot of tin ground extended upwards from the 60, in which case no shareholder would regret an outlay having been made upon the present apparently unprofitable operations. He considered also that the driving of the 100 or 120 ft. level would ultimately enable the

Mr. W. P. CARDOZO (the purser) was convinced, from the intelligence brought to him upon the management of the mine, that if they attempted to interfere with any of the cutwork operations, they would be doing that which was very impolitic. If any one

The SECRETARY (in answer to a question) stated that it was the general opinion that it would be inadvisable to commence operations in connection with the erection of engine at Wheel Sparrow during the winter. Their agent had received instructions

look out for a suitable engine, so as to commence with its erection in the earliest possible time, and they hoped by that time they would have one ready for that purpose. In the meantime the shafts would be cleared and the ground secured, so as to lose no time when fair weather sets in. As East Carn Brea was erecting a new engine near to Square boundary, and as Cillich and Wentworth, the adjoining mine, was putting out a cross

The report and accounts having been unanimously received and adopted,

Mr. HILL thought that as their prospects were of such an encouraging character, he would not be only to add more shares. He would reiterate his opinion, that some of the shareholders should be asked to contribute more to the company's affairs.

The CHAIRMAN said it was the opinion of those best able to judge that their share levels should be extended.

The SECRETARY stated that until lately all parties to the litigation had been agreed that nothing of importance would ever be met with in depth, but that the shallow appearance of the kilaas, should be extended; recently, however, tin had made appearance in the granite. All were unanimous that the mine should be prosecuted in depth.

SALE OF MINE SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Mr. T. P. Thomas S

- by public auctioned Carriway & Co.,
 11. 68.; 42 East Carn Brea, 137. 6s.: 5 ditto, 137. 6s.: 5 ditto, 137. 5s. 9d.: 5
 6f.: 5 ditto, 6f. 2s. 6d.: 25 Wheel Luddcott, 117. 2s. 6d.: 5 ditto, 117.: 15 ditto, 117. 3s.
 2 East Caradon, 457.: 5 ditto, 447. 18s.: 1 Wheel Hearie, 47. 10s.: 10 ditto, 56.: 5 ditto,
 Park, 417.: 1 North Roseear, 437. 6s.: 4 ditto, 437.: 5 Marks Valley, 107. 5s.: 5 ditto,
 ditto, 15 ditto, 10s. 2s. 6d.: 75 Wheel Grenville, 56.

104, 28. 6d.; 25 ditto, 107, 49. 6d.; 108 ditto, 109, 49. 6d.
 1 South Wheel Basses, 97, 155; 2 ditto, 97, 83; 3 Wheel Grylls, 281; 10 New Birch
 When Grylls, 37, 28. 6d.; 50 Cefn Cilcen, 83; 1 South Toigus, 351; 40 New Birch
 and Vitifer Consols, 43; 10 Carnewan, 43. 6d.; 20 Nant-y-lago, 122; 60 Trawsf
 34. 3d.; 25 ditto, 43; 65 ditto, 43. 9d.; 105 ditto, 43. 6d.; 180 ditto, 83; 6 ditto, 51
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SALE OF MINE SHARES IN CORNWALL.—At the Vice-Warden's Office, the South Crofty Mine

CLAY WORKS.—We may draw the attention of our readers to the

vertisement, which appears in another column, or the subject of the advertisement, in the county of Devon, and which are now offered to be let on lease. The claimant stated to be of the highest quality, and is already known in the pottery districts.

100

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

to these great bodies of ore. To those unacquainted with this district it might be unaccountable, but I am quite satisfied that when we cease to have shale beds we shall have ore.

WHEAL GREAT WORK.—W. Godden, Oct. 29: The north part of the lode in the 50 east, east of Toll's cross-cut, looking very promising; the lode is about 1 foot wide, composed of spar, calcite, and mica. The lode is about 1 foot wide, composed of spar, calcite, and mica. The lode is about 1 foot wide, composed of spar, calcite, and mica.

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wide, composed of spar, prisms, and good stones of ore. In the 20, east of Jenkins's rise, on the north part of the main lode, no lode has been taken down this last week. In the 20, west of White's rise, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of spar, calcite, and mica. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH CARADON WHEEL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cook, Oct. 25: The 90 cross-cut north was re-set yesterday at 184, per fm. The advance in the price is in consequence of having another body of spar coming in in the upper part of the end.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Giverville, Oct. 29: Sampled today 37 tons of copper ore. The lode is 2 feet wide, producing 1 1/2 tons of ore per fm. worth 91, per fm. and ground favourable for driving. In the 124, driving east of flat-roof shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 2 1/2 tons of ore per fm. worth about 101, per fm. In the 105, driving east, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing 1 1/2 tons of ore per fm. worth 51, 10s. per fm. We purpose sampling this day 58 tons of copper ore.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boudry, Oct. 27: Saturday last being our pay and monthly setting-day, the following tubwork bargains were let:—The 80 to drive east, by six men, at 71, 15s. per fm.; the lode in the end at present being 18 in. wide, spotted with copper and lead ore, but not enough to value. The 70 to drive east by four men, at 71, per fm.; the lode at this point is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, copper, and lead ore; present value 10 cwt. per fm.; we have also met with a branch coming in from the south side of the level, which is likely to fall into the lode in a few feet more driving; this branch is of the same character as the lode, which from present appearances gives us every reason for anticipating a further improvement shortly.

The 60 to drive east, by six men, at 71, per fm.; the lode here when last taken down was 2 feet wide, composed of a beautiful clay-slate, carbonate of lime, copper, and lead ore, valued at 16 cwt. per fm., with every prospect of a further improvement soon. To stop in the back of the 70 east, by four men, at 65s. per fathom; the lode at this point appears to be improving as we go up; from present appearance I hope by the end of this month to be able to let this piece of ground on tribute. The 50 to drive east, by four men, at 61, 15s. per fm.; the lode at this point is still showing spots of lead and copper ore, but not enough as yet to value. The 40 to drive east of the cross-course, by four men, at 61, 10s. per fm.; we have not as yet met with any lode; the ground at this point is gradually becoming stiffer.

The 30 to drive west from the air-shaft, by four men, at 61, per fm.; the lode in the end is about 18 in. wide, containing a little lead and copper ore, with a very promising appearance. The 20 to drive west, by four men, at 71, 5s. per fm.; I am sorry to say that during the past week we have intersected a small cross-course, which for the present has disordered the lode; I am daily expecting an improvement again at this point. The machinery is all in good order.

SOUTH DOLOCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—William Roberts, Oct. 29: We have not been able to sink the flat-roof shaft this week in consequence of the late heavy floods. In the 50 east, on the caunter, the lode is 1 ft. wide, improved lately, and producing good stones of ore.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholas, G. Maund, Oct. 29: The 45 north, on the west side, is yielding from 5 to 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The rise in back of the 15 south is improving, the part of the lode being carried in the rise is worth 3 1/2 tons of lead ore per fathom. In consequence of the lode being larger than the width of the rise, we have neither wall of the lode, and cannot say what ore we may have on either side, but, however, we intend to cross-cut through it shortly to ascertain its size and real value. The east lode in the 45 north is at present poor. The 20 north, on the west side, is occasionally producing large lumps of lead; it does not as yet make regular, but from the size and character of the lode we are daily expecting to meet with a large deposit of lead. Cross-stops, south of air shaft, has somewhat fallen off in value, but I am glad to say Nicholas's stop, 20 fathoms north of main cross-cut, has equally improved, so that, on the whole, our stopes are yielding as much ore as at any former period. We sampled on Monday last, Oct. 27, 85 tons of silver lead ore, being the result of four weeks' raising.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Oct. 29: Yorens's Lode: The lode in the 140 west is 18 in. wide, composed of spar and mica. In the 120 west the lode is 18 in. big, unproductive. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the above-mentioned level is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. We have two stopes working in bottom of the 120 west, each stopes yielding 2 1/2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 110 west is 2 1/2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. quality ore per fm., and letting out a quantity of water, a very kindly end. In the 100 west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 1/2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 100 west is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 1/2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 15 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 78 west is 15 in. big, unproductive. South Lode: In the 130 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, consisting of spar and spots of ore, but not to value. The lode in the 120 east is small and unproductive. The stopes in bottom of the 110 east is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In stripping down the lode in the rise over the 110 east it is producing 3 1/2 tons of ore per fm. In the 100 east the lode has not been taken down since last reported.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, J. Cook, C. Oates, J. Gilbert, Oct. 25: Ople's engine-shaft is gradually improving, and we have pleasure in saying that the lode is now worth 83s. per fm. At Hill's shaft, sinking below the 164, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 55s. per fathom. The 164 west is worth 13s. per fathom. The stopes in the 150 east of this level, east and west, are looking much the same as last reported. The 150, east of Ople's, is producing saving work for tin. The 144, east of Ople's, is worth 101, per fathom, and looking very promising. In the 154 west the lode is 2 feet wide, and producing stones of tin. The stopes in the back of this level are producing their usual quantities of tin. The 134, west of Trassell's south shaft, is worth 121, per fathom. The 124, west of ditto, is worth 201, per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 114 is worth 151, per fathom. The 114, west of Treaman's, is at present unproductive. —Bischoff Pool: In the 162, west of Hill's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, and producing stones of ore. The 153 west is also producing stones of ore and tin. The 140 west will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom. Our pitches are looking as last reported on. We sold on Wednesday last 35 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs., realising 2163s. 19s. 7d.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, Oct. 29: Roderick's engine-shaft, sinking below the 20, by nine men, at 201, per fathom; the lode is disordered by a channel of ground. The 30, east of Giesler's flat-roof shaft, on Carbonside, driving by four men, at 141, per fm.; the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 161, per fm. A winze sinking below the 20, east of Giesler's shaft, by four men, at 111, per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 121, per fm. The Carbonside shaft, south of the ditto, driving by four men, at 101, per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 141, per fm. The 20, west of Lonsdale shaft, sinking by two men, at 61, per fm.; the lode is 12 inches wide, thin, with a promising appearance. New shaft, sinking by six men, at 71, 10s. per fm. Four tribute pitches, working at 16s. in 11.

ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Cartwright, Oct. 29: There is nothing new of importance since last report. Our surface and underground operations are going on very well. We have a great number of men and boys engaged clearing the 70 east and west from the Red Dipper whim-shaft; not only will the stuff we are clearing out pay us well for stamping, but I am happy to say we are discovering a good lot of tin ground. There is also a very good cross-cut, holding down the lode in the 70 east. In clearing the 50 east east of Buck shaft, we came to the end of ground on Saturday last; on Monday following I went down to have a look at the lode, which both in the back and bottom holding away and down is looking well; the lode is 15 in. wide, and will work at a good profit. We are driving hard to get the other 16 shafts attached to our steam-stamps, as we are drawing up much more tinstuff than we can at present stamp. We shall sell this week the best lot of tin that has been sold from these mines for the last 30 years, as raised in one month, and I doubt not of having a larger quantity next month. The men never looking as well before. The 140 west will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom. Our pitches are looking as last reported on. We sold on Wednesday last 35 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs., realising 2163s. 19s. 7d.

TREVELL.—T. Richards, Oct. 30: The engine-shaft is sunk nearly 5 fms. below the 144; a part of the lode on the north side for the length of the shaft is worth 121, per fm., and we consider it to be much improved in general appearance. The lode in the 144 fm. level end west has a more promising appearance, but, so far, it contains only stones of copper ore. The winze sinking below the 134, west of shaft, is worth 51, per fm.; there are about 3 fms. to sink this winze to hole to the 144, which end has gone 6 ft. beyond the winze. In the pump-winch sinking below the 134, about 42 fms. east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 141, per fm., and ground not so hard as usual; pay for raising it (9 ft. long), 81, per fm. This winze is being sunk 32 fms. east of the 134 fm. level end west, and is unusually hard, and will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 58, west of Bush shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, with a more promising appearance. In the 46, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing copper and tin and copper ores. In the 34, west of Bush shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing a promising appearance. In the 26, east of Giesler's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of black and yellow copper ore, a very fine looking lode. In the 18, west of Giesler's shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, with a very promising appearance.

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and approaching these levels, is brought to them, with an extension of the rails to the wagon or ship; when the shaft is communicated to these points this part will be in a state of improved production, and we shall be in a position to produce a large quantity of copper pyrites. Our raisings have been—Pyrites, 19,000 tons; small, 50,000 tons; pyrites, 5 tons; total, 22,005. We have also raised a quantity of about 1200 tons of pyrites, which, at a small outlay of 1s. 6d. per ton, will be made more satisfactory; while the chief parts of the old mine, the main shaft, will be opened below the 60 in the north mine and to the west, all afford a reasonable certainty of progressive discovery of ore as our levels proceed. Our machinery, and levels are in good and efficient order; and our various points of production are in a satisfactory state of working.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles manufactured with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1862; and also as compared with the nine months ending Sept., 1861; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30.	1861.	1862.	Increase.
Gold and silver	£3,744,832	£2,892,355	£147,553
Mineral and other	2,405,391	2,390,906	—
Pyrites	211,702	211,702	—
Pyrites	326,505	2,929,180	439,789
Other	—	—	—
Steam-engines	£ 948,258	1,156,920	—
Other	2,176,463	2,950,618	—
Total	£8,359,944	£8,772,183	—
Wrought-iron—Pigs	£ 736,613	£ 948,258	—
Do. do.	1,395,466	1,657,381	—
Do. do.	2,413,304	2,133,697	—
Do. do.	161,989	205,463	—
Do. do.	166,730	219,132	—
Do. do.	499,920	419,738	—
Do. do.	631,505	759,451	—
Do. do.	1,496,218	1,590,125	281,520
Do. do.	624,196	650,504	126,308
Do. do.	355,974	391,883	—
Do. do.	1,076,112	1,466,272	—
Do. do.	189,221	1,221,307	364,061
Do. do.	119,561	155,729	36,168
Do. do.	314,594	552,300	—
Do. do.	112,986	144,262	68,982
Do. do.	275,835	381,256	105,421
Do. do.	655,375	981,964	326,589
Grand total	£19,612,113	£21,627,339	£1,990,491
Less decrease—Machinery, 169,103; zinc, 61,621	—	—	175,265
Total increase	—	—	£1,815,226

At the Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2310 tons of ore were sold, realising 13,587. 1s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 112. 1s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 57. 8s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 154 tons 13 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
3220	112 0	6 ½	£57 8 6	£35 7 0
4061	127 6	6 ½	5 11 0	32 16 0
3468	121 6	6 ½	5 14 0	32 0 0
3029	126 0	6 ½	4 15 6	80 4 0
2310	122 3 0	6 ½	5 8 6	81 1 0

Compared with last week's sale, the standard is about stationary. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 4½, and in the price per ton of ore, 5s. 6d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1448 tons of ore were sold, realising 17,070. 3s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 102. 6s. 6d.; average produce, 13½; average price per ton, 11½. 1s.; quantity of fine copper, 199 tons 2 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sale during the past month:—

Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
1832	109 0	11 ½	£10 5 6	£90 6 0
1655	102 19 0	14 13-16	11 19 6	87 12 0
1448	102 6	13 ½	11 16 0	85 14 6

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 2½, and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 4½, and in the price per ton of ore about 13s. 9d. Of the 1448 tons sold on Tuesday, 1121 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 11½, and sold at an average standard of 105½. 1s.—97. 16s. 6d. per ton of ore; the remaining 327 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 2½, and sold at an average standard of 97½. 6s.—18½. 11s. per ton of ore. On Nov. 18 there will be offered for sale about 1346 tons from Cuba, Berhaven, Laxey, L'Aventura, Schull Bay, Mount Gabriel, Bampfy, Kammantoo, and West Kame.

The following dividends have been declared during October:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
East Caradon	£ 1 0 0	£24 0 0
Wynne and Clough	7 0 0	2508 0 0
Donisthorpe	7 0 0	2400 0 0
Wheat Luddett	10 0 0	2000 0 0
Wheat Luddett	5 0 0	2000 0 0
Wheat Luddett	0 4 0	1800 0 0
Wheat Luddett	1 15 0	1732 0 0
Wheat Luddett	0 10 0	1450 0 0
Wheat Luddett	2 0 0	1024 0 0
Wheat Luddett	6 10 0	899 0 0
Wheat Luddett	2 0 0	792 0 0
Wheat Luddett	0 10 0	512 0 0
Wheat Luddett	0 2 0	402 12 0
Wheat Luddett	2 10 0	320 0 0
Wheat Luddett	0 5 0	1793 10 0
Wheat Luddett	0 14 6	4350 0 0
Wheat Luddett	0 2 0	2000 0 0
Total	—	£24,385 2 0

At Great Wheel Fortune meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. W. Robinson in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of £7307. 15s. 11d. The profit on the three months' working was £7601. 8s. 10d. A dividend of 899. (10s. per share) was declared, and £1831. 19s. 11d. carried to next account. Further details will be found in another column.

At Pendern Consolidated Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Bowden in the chair), the accounts for the two months (Aug. and Sept.) showed a profit of £85. 10s. 10d. The accounts exceeded the liabilities by 1013s. 7s. 11d. Details appear in another column.

At Pen-and-Area Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. Jardine in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of £784. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At the East Carn Brea Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. C. J. Furlonger in the chair), the accounts, including an ore bill due Nov. 11, showed a balance of assets of £3179. The report of the agent, and details of the meeting, appear in another column.

At the Bronfloy United Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Thos. Miers in the chair), the balance-sheet (an abstract of which appeared in last week's Journal) showed, and resolutions to subscribe 10s. towards the fund for building a school-room, and the mine, for the miners' children of that village, and a committee of enquiry to Mr. Balcombe, for his general watchfulness over the company's interests, and the balance of assets over liabilities of £3179. The report of the agent, and details of the meeting, appear in another column.

At the West Whal Jano meeting, on Oct. 23, the accounts showed a debit balance of £181. 10s. 10d. A call of 8s. per share (about 1600s.) was made, which, together with the value of the tin remaining unsold at the last stamping, in consequence of the breaking of the stamps driving-wheel in September, will suffice to meet present liabilities. The costs of the current three months will, it is believed, be more than covered by the returns for ore sold. Mr. Wm. Matthews reports that "The winding engine is put in thorough repair, and is a good and efficient engine. You may see sufficiently powerful machinery to carry the mine out for many years to come; and an additional will be an extra boiler, as the mine gets deeper, some years hence, and you are acquainted with machinery must say that it has been purchased at an exceedingly low price."

At the West Whal Jano meeting, on Oct. 23, the accounts showed a credit balance of £277. A call of 5s. per share was made. The appointment of the agent to the mine as third surveyor of the mine was deferred. The tribute pitches to the mine are still making good returns.

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At the Santa Barbara Gold Mine meeting, held in the Liverpool and Manchester, Liverpool, on Oct. 24 (Mr. W. Harrison in the chair), for the purpose of amending and regulating the company, in lieu of the rules and regulations contained in the charter of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862, the Chairman having stated that the meeting, if not, they would take them as being read. The reading of the rules being necessary, the Chairman moved their adoption, which was seconded by Mr. George Tinsley, and adopted unanimously. The business for which the meeting had been called, and the Chairman read an extract from Captain Bryant's report, dated Sept. 11, as follows:—"We expect by the end of September to get the mine partially excavated, road for mule-carts completed, No. 1 stamps set in order

for stamping; after which, we hope to be making regular returns of gold. Every exertion has been made to forward the works with as little delay as possible, so as to commence extracting gold." He also adds—"We have blasted several holes in the mine in the south end in the bottom, where the lode presents a very favourable appearance." The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange has appointed Wednesday next special settling-day in the shares of the Vancouver Coal Mining Company. The shares are to be quoted in the Official List.

LEEDS, OCT. 30.—In mining shares business has been rather depressed enquiries and transactions having been chiefly confined to self-supporting and dividend-paying mines. Quotations are less firm. WENLEYDALE MINE.—An improvement of some importance has taken place in the eastern part of the mine, from which they are raising good ore in fair quantities.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

LEEDS, OCT. 30.—A considerable amount of business has been done in mining shares during the past week, and prices have in several cases advanced considerably. Cornhill shares have been in good demand, as well as Wheel Frudence, Helden Moor, and North Hallenbeagle.—EDWARD BROOK, 5, Bank-street, Mining Broker.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday a large portion of the expected fleet (175 ships) reached market to-day. House coals met a ready sale at last Friday's prices. Hartley's were in larger supply, and prices gave way 1s. 6d. per ton from the extreme point attained last day. Manufacturers' steady, at previous value; best house coal, 18s. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s.—On Friday a further arrival of 105 ships took place. There was a large demand for house coals, with an advance of 3d. to 6d. per ton on many second-class sorts. Hartley's improved 3d. per ton; manufacturers' without alteration; Hetton Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 19s. 3d.; Lambton Wallsend, 19s.; Braddyl's Hetton, 18s. 6d.; Stewart's Wallsend, 19s.; Eden Main, 18s.; Gosforth Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Kipper Green Wallsend, 18s.; Wharncleft Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; Davison's West Hartley, 17s.; Bobside West Hartley, 17s.; Tanfield Moor, 14s. 6d. per ton: 4 cargoes unsold; 70 ships at sea.

MOSELEY-GREEN COAL AND COKE COMPANY (Limited).—Two petitions having been presented to the Court of Bankruptcy, praying for a winding-up order under the superintendence of that Court, the matter came on for hearing on Thursday.—Mr. ROXBURGH appeared in support of the petition of Mr. L. Parry, of Worcester, and said there was also a second petition to wind-up the company—one having been by a creditor, and upon the presentation of the petition the company paid the debt, and that was disposed of. The capital of the company was to be 75,000l., in 15,000 shares, of 5l. each, the deposit 1l. per share. The company was fully registered, on Aug. 22, 1856. The objects of the company were to purchase extensive coal fields in the neighbourhood of Moseley-green for 30,000l., of which 15,000l. was to be taken in paid-up shares; but, through insufficient funds, the company was unable to continue its operations, and the business totally ceased in July, 1861. There was the usual allegation that the company was unable to pay its debts.—Mr. DORA applied on behalf of a contributory that the hearing be adjourned in order that they might show the allegations in the petition to be untrue. The company had ceased to carry on their business for one year, but that was in consequence of their requiring machinery, which had since been erected.—The COMMISSIONER asked how much of the capital had been paid up?—Mr. ROXBURGH said 980 shares had been taken, on which 1l. each had been paid; and even if the remaining 4l. were paid up, it would be insufficient to meet the debts of the company, which were stated at 15,000l.—Mr. DORA said his client still believed he could bring forward evidence to contradict the statements in the petition.—Mr. ROXBURGH remarked that steps ought at once to be taken in the matter, as a mortgage debt on the company's property, to the amount of 7000l., became due on Nov. 17, and it was desirable something should at once be done.—The COMMISSIONER said he was clearly of opinion that no answer had been made to the petition. He should err in his duty if he allowed any person without evidence to come and say they might get answer. There was nothing to prevent his giving his decision at once, which was that the company be wound-up.

CO-RESPONSIBILITY OF LIMITED AND UNLIMITED LIABILITY SHAREHOLDERS.—An important judgment has been given in the matter of the Liverpool Tramway and Dock Company (bankrupt), by Mr. Deputy Commissioner Hosack, of the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court. This company (which recently became bankrupt through the default of Chalkley, its secretary), was at one time on the unlimited liability principle, but in 1856 was registered under the Limited Liability Act. The shareholders have been called upon to pay the whole amount of their liabilities, but there are outstanding debts to the extent of 2200l., and the official liquidator sought an order upon the shareholders prior to 1856 for a call of 4s. per share to meet that deficiency. The proprietors resisted the claim, and asserted that the Court of Bankruptcy had jurisdiction only in the case of a limited liability company, an unlimited proprietary being amenable alone to the Court of Chancery. Mr. Hosack, after reading the Acts of Parliament, and various decisions bearing upon the case, was of opinion that the proprietors before 1856 were bound to contribute in proportion to the liabilities, and made an order of 4l. per share upon that class of contributories. Notice of appeal against this decision was given.

STEEL WIRE-ROPE.—At the Liverpool Corporation Testing-Works, on Tuesday, a number of gentlemen interested in the subject assembled for ascertaining the superiority, if any, of steel wire-rope, as compared with iron wire-rope. Experiments had previously been made upon bright steel wire, which, being liable to rust, it was now thought desirable to know if the strength would in any degree be impaired by the wire undergoing the process of galvanising; and it was chiefly for this reason the experiments were made, the samples being ropes made of steel wire galvanised. The results obtained were—Galvanised steel, 2 in. b. rope, at 18 tons 15 cwt.; Admiralty test for iron wire, 4 tons 6 cwt.; galvanised steel, 2½ in. b. rope, at 19 tons 10 cwt.; iron wire, Admiralty test, 7 tons 8 cwt.; galvanised steel, 4 in. b. rope, at 41 tons 5 cwt.; iron wire, Admiralty test, 19 tons 6 cwt. Two pieces of 2½ in. of fine bright steel, similar to that used for musical instruments, broke, one at 24 tons 5 cwt., the other at 26 tons 5 cwt. Thus, by the confirmation of two separate tests, we are assured that steel possesses all the qualities suitable for its being used for all purposes, whether in mines or elsewhere, where great strength is required. Indeed, for strength, lightness, toughness, and elasticity, it is unsurpassed, and it is calculated that whilst the expense is little more than that of common iron, by the substitution of steel Messrs. Gurnock, Bibby, and Co. will be enabled to save about 4 tons in the weight of the rigging of a single ship.

UTILISATION OF WASTE FURNACE GASES.—An invention which consists in transferring the waste heat of the products of combustion, as they escape from the furnace, to the air which is supplied to support the combustion of the fuel has been provisionally specified by Mr. Echlin Molinoux, Jun., of Leaven, Enniskerry. He proposes to effect this by forcing (by means of a fan or otherwise) the hot products of combustion, and the air for supporting the combustion, to pass alternately through a tube containing metal in a finely divided state, such as perforated sheets of metal, wire gauze, and coils of wire. The hot products of combustion in traversing this tube are deprived of their heat by the finely divided metal, and are then allowed to escape to the chimney. The air, which is then admitted (at the end of the tube from which the waste gases escape); as it travels onwards it takes up more or less of the heat left in the finely divided metal, and is finally allowed to pass into the furnace. The inventor sometimes accomplishes the object of his invention with a different apparatus, consisting of a tube traversed by a number of smaller tubes of very thin section, made of iron, copper, or any other material which is a good conductor of heat; the hot waste products of combustion are made to traverse the small tubes at the same time that the cold feed air entering to support the combustion is travelling through the space between the small tubes and the large. The feed air will accumulate heat in its progress, and the heat of the tubes permits the heat of the waste products of combustion to pass freely to the exterior colder current.

DISCOVERING AND DISPERSING FIRE-DAMP IN MINES.—It is well known that the fire-damp, or carburetted hydrogen gas, which is generated in a coal mine is of less weight or specific gravity than the atmospheric air, and choke-damp, or carbonic acid gas, in a mine is of greater weight or specific gravity than the atmospheric air. Availing themselves of the knowledge of these facts, Messrs. Gisborne and Wickens have provisionally specified an invention which consists in the employment, in combination with suitable apparatus, of those relatively lesser or greater weights to connect an electric circuit, and thereby cause the required indications or signals to be given. They suspend in a glass vessel or chamber, open at one end, a delicately poised lever, and close the mouth of such vessel, and render it air-tight by means of a double layer of the India rubber strained over a ring, so as to leave a space of about half an inch between the layers, and insert a small stud of metal in the inner layer immediately over the upper end of the lever, and a wire from the battery is passed through the side of the vessel or chamber into the space between the two layers, so that the point thereof may nearly touch the metal stud, and a wire is also passed through the side of the vessel or chamber below the inner surface of the inner layer, and its point brought nearly to the lower end of the lever, so that when the atmospheric air in the vessel or chamber is expanded by the agency of lighter gases the inner layer is pressed upwards, and the metal stud is brought into contact with the wire between the layers, and the circuit is thus completed, on the other hand, when the upper surfaces of the layers are deflected by the agency of heavier gases thereon, the upper end of the lever is depressed, and the lower end being thereby brought into contact with the wire in the chamber the circuit is completed. They obtain the like results by means of the pressure of the gases on a vacuum chamber, as in an aneroid barometer, giving motion to a hand or indicator, and thereby connecting the circuit, and in a similar way by a metallic barometer. They employ the like pressure contact to connect an electric circuit through a Ruhmkorff coil and condenser, and by causing the current to pass between two metal points placed in vacuo in the interior of a glass bulb or chamber to illuminate such bulb or chamber, and employ the like pressure contact to connect an electric circuit from a battery at the surface, and by an electro-magnet or galvanometer withdraw an opaque slide from the front of back of a coloured bulb-eye in a Davy lamp, and expose the coloured light. They employ the drawal and withdrawal of the said slide in a Davy lamp by the means mentioned, and also the illumination of the bulb or chamber, for the purpose of telegraphing or communicating signals from one part of a mine to another part thereof to and from the interior of the mine, from and to the surface or pit's mouth by arbitrary signs; thus, for example, a continuous red light may be used to signify "danger from fire-damp"; two movements may mean "send down the cage," and so on, and in like manner one, two, or more flashes or illuminations in vacuo may be used to signify pre-arranged sentences. They also employ the pressure contact to give signals by releasing or moving an electro-magnet to sound an alarm, ignite an explosive compound (at the surface, of course), or otherwise indicate danger. The fire-damp may be dispersed as generated by the pressure contact completing the circuit, and igniting some explosive compound.

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LEAD ORES.				
Sold on the 22nd October.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Laxey	100	£17 11 0	£1711 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Newtownards	70	13 3 0	931 0	ditto
Sold on the 27th October.				
East Loggias	45	12 18 0	553 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Hogfish	60	15 1 0	906 0	ditto
Cwmystwith	50	13 4 6	672 3	ditto
ditto	50	13 1 6	655 8	Panther Co.
Sold on the 24th October.				
Cwmbran	20	12 13 0	242 6	—

BLACK TIN.				
Sold on the 18th October.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Leeds & St. Aubyn	3 16 3 18	£26 0 0	£253 16 0	Chyndour.
Sold on the 22nd October.				
St. Day United	10 8 2 19	61 0 0	638 9 0	ditto
ditto	10 5 1 7	61 0 0	626 4 0	Blaise.
Sold on the 24th October.				
ditto	14 15 2 2	61 0 0	901 6 7	Trethellan.
Sold on the 27th October.				
Gt. Wh. Busy	15 3 1 8	—	334 15 0	Trethellan.
Sold on the 28th October.				
Gt. Wh. Fortune	26 2 2 20	73 15 0	2773 5 6	Mellaneer.
ditto	13 9 0 19	76 15 0	956 3 11	—
ditto	3 16 3 6	81 15 0	313 18 7	—

DRAKEWALLS Tin for September (sold October 25) realised 147½.

COPPER ORES.				
Sold by the PARTS MINES COMPANY, on the 21st October.				
Lot	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
1	200	£ 9 0	£1800 0	C. Lambert, Moss Co.
2	112	6 1 0	687 2 0	J. Keys & Son, Moss Co.
3	220	2 8 6	589 2 0	J. Radley, Jun., Moss Co.
Sold at LIVERPOOL, on the 29th October, by Mr. James Hallows.				
Lot 1	74	20 14 6	1506 2 4	C. Lambert.
2	74	20 14 6	1506 2 4	ditto
3	74	20 8 0	1506 2 4	ditto
4	74	20 8 0	1506 2 4	ditto
5	73	20 2 0	1460 6 0	ditto
6	73	20 2 0	1460 6 0	ditto
7	73	19 12 0	1403 6 0	ditto
8	62	21 6 0	1327 2 0	J. Bibby & Sons.
9	62	21 10 0	1327 2 0	ditto
10	9	29 3 6	263 12 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.							
Sampled October 8, and sold at Swansea October 28.							
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Berehaven	122	11½	£9 18 0	Victor Emma	39	7½	£6 8 6
ditto	90	11½	10 0 6	ditto	22	5½	4 10 0
ditto	122	10½	8 17 6	Mount Rose	37	28½	25 5 0
ditto	116	11	9 6 6	Bampfyde	32	20½	17 14 0
ditto	101	10½	9 0 0	Lochnwinnoch	26	10½	9 1 6
Knockmahon	98	11	9 6 6	British Reg.	30	22½	25 9 0
ditto	91	11½	9 11 6	Wh. Maria	10	22½	19 16 0
ditto	65	11½	7 17 6	Precipitate	10	15½	13 7 6
ditto	69	11½	10 3 0	London	10	15½	13 7 6
ditto	99	5½	3 17 0	Cuba	4	66½	55 0 0
Valencia	75	25½	21 0 0	Bathurst	4	22½	18 19 0
ditto	69	24½	20 15 0	Ballycummisk	34	7½	6 8 0
New Cornwall	67	21½	19 1 0	ditto	26	17½	15 5 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.					
Berehaven	551	£5183 10 0	British Regular ..	20	£509 0 0
Knockmahon	412	3291 15 0	Wheat Maria	10	198 0 0
Valencia	144	3006 15 0	Precipitate	10	475 0 0
New Cornwall	67	1276 7 0	London	10	133 15 0
Victor Emmanuel ..	61	349 11 6	Cuba	4	220 0 0
Mount Rose	37	934 5 0	Bathurst	4	76 16 0
Bampfylde	32	556 8 0	Ballycummisk	60	614 2 0
Lochwinnoch	26	235 9 0			

THE SOVEREIGN GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

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HENRY JORDAN, Esq., 7, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.
CHARLES FOXON COZENS FOXON, 7, Sutherland-place, Finsbury.
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Several tons of quartz have been broken from the main lode lately, from the greatest depth attained, proving highly auriferous, the following are the results of assays of the same made by Messrs. Longmaid and Lisabe—

City Laboratory and Assay-office, 31, Throgmorton-street, London, Sept. 4, 1862.
I hereby certify that I have examined three samples of quartz received from the Sovereign Gold Mine, and that they contain as under:—

No. 1.—Lead	42½ per cent.
Gold	4 ozs. 15 dwts. 16 grs. per ton.
No. 2.—Gold	2 ozs. 5 dwts. 17 grs. "
Silver	0 ozs. 9 dwts. 19 grs. "
No. 3.—Gold	7 ozs. 0 dwts. 11 grs. "
Silver	0 ozs. 19 dwts. 14 grs. "

(Signed) JOHN LONGMAID.

Sept. 18, 1862.—The specimens of gold-bearing quartz from the Sovereign Gold Mines I have ascertained contain over 3 ozs. of gold to the ton of ore, of 20 cwts.

(Signed) FRANCIS LISABE.

Since the above results were obtained, a deputation from the board of directors have visited the mines, and the following result obtained from quartz broken by them out of the main lode at the surface.

Assay-office, 77, Hatton-garden, London, Sept. 26, 1862.
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Silver	3 ozs. 5 dwts. 12 grs. "
Lead	4½ per cent.

(Signed) JOHNSON, MATTHEY, & Co.

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Truro: Heard and Son.—London: Longman and Co.; or the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street; of the author, and of all booksellers.

CAUTIOUS MAN.

Many speculators in mines having written to the writer of the letters signed "A Cautious Man," asking him if it would be agreeable to him to transact their mining business for them, and to give them information when he has, by his inspecting agents, fixed on a good mine to speculate in, informs them, and the public generally, that he will have no objection to act as a broker for them in any mines he may recommend, but in no others.

He has taken office in the City, and will be happy to see any clients who may favour him with their mining business.

He will with pleasure give his opinion to parties holding shares in British mines, as to the advisability of keeping or disposing of their stock.

Those speculators who may entrust him with their business may rest assured that he will make purchases for them in none but good mines, such, in short, as the most experienced mining inspectors in Cornwall would acknowledge to be good. The bulk of calling mines (with but few exceptions), and the trash, he will leave to others to speculate in.

By his system, and by following his advice, he is confident much money may be made in mining. "A Cautious Man" will get most mines in Cornwall inspected by a truthful and experienced agent for two guineas each. One inspection frequently saves hundreds of pounds.—Address, Mr. HALSE, No. 2, Copthall Chambers, Throgmorton-street, London. Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COLLIERY WORKINGS.—We have received from Mr. J. Naysmith a paper on the different systems of working coal in South Wales, illustrated by plans and sections. The subject being of much interest, in consequence of recent discussion, we shall have the necessary engravings prepared, that our readers may have the benefit of the practical experience of Mr. Naysmith.

PRACTICAL MINING.—"A Subscriber" can obtain all the information he requires by reading the Journal. On searching the back volumes he will find that what he suggests has been repeatedly published.

LANDLORDS.—In the Landowners County Court numerous cases are repeatedly brought in which the landowners of the neighbourhood are interested.—Two counties are especially distinguished for their litigious propensities. Now, what can be the reason of all these law suits? Are the workmen too numerous at both mines for one agent to keep their true accounts? If so, I think the companies are very wrong in not having an agent for each of them; but it is generally understood here that there are other causes, and that influences beyond the knowledge of the London shareholders prevail; but these, of course, they will now enquire into, their attention having been called to the subject. Will the directors or secretary enquire, and honestly state the reason, as the expense must add to the cost against the mines, and thus prevent shareholders getting a return for money intended to be applied to developing the several properties, and the employment of mining labour.—J. G.

MINING IN SCOTLAND.—We shall be glad to receive communications from "J. B.," or any other correspondent who may have information to forward.

SIR.—Seeing Mr. George Henwood is again in this locality, no doubt we shall learn from his able pen what experience and perseverance has done since his former visit and reports on this neighbourhood. I believe, from all I can glean from those who have had experience and practice in mining, it will at no distant period become a great mining district. As I said in my former remarks, not to be partial to one mine or mines; some few may be good in this parish, and others may be the same in adjoining parishes. It is an old saying, "One swallow does not make a summer," neither does one mine make a district; but I wish them all success, and hope all the mine agents in the different mines will do Mr. Henwood the same justice as Capt. Hawke, in stating publicly how his opinion has been verified since his first visit in the neighbourhood, and give him, as his merit deserves, a hearty welcome.—JOHN VOICE: *Buckfastleigh*, Oct. 30.

LEESWOOD CANNEL AND GAS COAL COMPANY.—We cannot answer the question put by "J. M." Enquiry should be made of a broker.

MINING AT WREXHAM.—Mr. G. Batters must not think that by a mere dash of his pen he can sink mines to zero, as I can assure him the thermometer never stood so high at Pant-y-Pydw as at present, caused by an attraction from the large lumps of ore coming from the bottom of Kendrick's shaft; but why does Mr. Batters make such remarks as "the miserable group of mines under amateur management at Wrexham?" The gentlemen at Wrexham connected with this mine are the greatest speculators in this part of the country, and as to the secretary, Mr. T. Hughes, there is not a more respectable man in Wales, or one better qualified for that office. I have the management of working, and if Mr. G. Batters, or any other man, comes to Pant-y-Pydw, he will see that the mine is worked in a satisfactory manner, and such as he will only find where practical men have the management. Our prospects are really good, and I would persuade those who hold shares not to sell, as, to all appearance, they will be worth ten times their present value in a short time.—H. NANKIVELL, Oct. 29.

FORTUNA MINING COMPANY.—A report of the meeting appears in another column, where "S. N. B." will find reference made to the subject of his letter.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—Having received a notice from the managing director of this important mine (brought to its present state of productiveness by the shareholders, proprietors of 12,500 shares, if paid up) that a meeting is to be held on Nov. 4, to decide what the company should do, either to procure an advance of 25000 in new shares, heretofore agreed to be issued, or to wind-up the company—I cannot but feel surprised that the shareholders can for a moment hesitate to advance the requisite sum, with the steps in the 40 ft. level yielding 9 tons per fathom, worth 4s. 6d. per ton, and in preparation for the next sale, already exceeding 400 tons. It appears to me that the shareholders, whose heavily-purchased interests may be extinguished by a vote on Nov. 4, have an important duty to discharge for themselves and the company, and that there is an urgent necessity for their attendance and scrutiny. It may in such transactions be considered quite fair for the large shareholders, who can do so, to prefer getting the exclusive benefit of the enormous sums already expended to open this mine to themselves, to assisting those who are willing to meet the demand, but, moreover, to protect the rights of all; it is for the shareholders to sustain their own interests, to attend on Nov. 4, and to protest against any hasty decision for the interest of a few, and to save themselves and the company.—A LARGE SHAREHOLDER.

MINING PREDICTIONS.—"S." should have addressed his communication to "A Cautious Man."

We cannot reprint the letter published in the Journal of August, 1861.

COLLIERY WORKINGS.—We have received a lengthy communication from Mr. G. Henwood, in reply to Mr. J. Naysmith; but we think the discussion had better now terminate. Both gentlemen have already fully recorded their views, and can advantageously occupy their leisure time by prolonging a controversy that cannot prove useful to any, while our space can be devoted much more satisfactorily to the general reader.

TAIVISTOCK MINING.—The letter of "Zero" can only appear with the writer's name attached.

MINING PHOTOGRAPHS.—The first of the third series of Mr. Henwood's papers will appear in next week's Journal.

* * With the Journal of Oct. 11 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing the conclusion of the article "Railways—Who is their Father?" the report of the Annual Meeting of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon; the report of the Manchester Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions; the Quarterly Sales of Copper Ores in Cornwall; an Account of the Mineral Resources of Portugal; Iron and Steel Direct from the Ore; Improvements in Pumping Substitute for Gunpowder, &c.

* * With the Journal of Sept. 27 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing—An Enquiry into the Origin of Railways; Government Inspection of Mines (conclusion); Improved Turbine Water-wheel; Double Shafts and Adits; the Geologists' Association Visit to the International Exhibition; Yorkshire Ores; Mining Enterprise in Australia; Port Phillip Company; the Petroleum Trade; Gigantic Iron Castings; Crystallisation of Iron; New Propelling Power.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

The Board of Trade Returns, for the month and the nine months ending Sept. 30, have been issued. With respect to the exports of articles, the produce and manufacture of this country, they show a total declared value of 93,672,434l. for the three quarters of this year, which, compared with the aggregate for the same period of last year, is a decrease of 122,892l. and 8,051,912l. as compared with 1860; the amount for 1861 being 93,795,332l., and 101,724,346l. for 1860. For the month of September in this year the total is given as 11,396,327l., against 11,220,206 in 1861, and 13,646,454l. in 1860, being, consequently, an increase of 176,121l. over the month of last year, but a decrease of 2,250,127l. as compared with August, 1860.

It is satisfactory, however, to find that, notwithstanding the deficiency in general balance of shipments, there is again a marked improvement in the exports of articles represented by the mining interests of the kingdom—indeed, in two items only, is the amount less than last year—namely, in machinery and zinc, the former showing a falling off to the extent of 169,103l., and the latter 6162l. For the nine months the declared value is 21,627,339l. for 1862, and 19,612,118l. for 1861, giving, therefore, an excess of 1,815,226l. in favour of this year. The principal increase is in hardware and cutlery, the difference being 433,789l. Iron gives 351,529l. over 1861; copper, 364,061l.; tin-plates, 326,689l.; coals and culm, 147,553l.; steel, 126,308l.; tin unwrought, 105,421l.; lead, 68,982l. and brass, 36,168l.

Presuming that the returns for the entire year will be in proportion to those for the nine months, the total exports may be estimated at about 125,000,000l.; and considering that metals and metallic manufactures will likewise be in proportion to the present returns, they will be equivalent to about 29,000,000l., or a little less than one-fourth of the whole. Surely nothing can more clearly demonstrate the importance of this branch of British industry, and how positively necessary it is, for the well-being of this country, that mining enterprise should be encouraged. The deficiency for the year in general exports may be calculated at about 140,000l.; yet the increase in metals, &c., will be nearly 2,500,000l. What can speak plainer?

The abstract of the value of the total exports for the nine months is—January, 8,439,055l.; February, 8,320,059l.; March, 9,664,649l.; April, 9,822,888l.; May, 11,298,587l.; June, 9,769,441l.; July, 12,131,801l.; August, 12,829,627l.; and September, 11,396,327l.

The trade in the precious metals for the nine months of this year is in favour of this country on general balance. The imports amounted to 21,972,434l., and the exports to 19,801,642l., being an increase of 2,170,792l. The imports consisted of 14,389,204l. in gold, and 7,583,139l. in silver, and the exports of 11,202,012l. in gold, and 8,600,630l. in silver. For the month of September, however, the exports were in excess of the imports, the former being 2,573,572l., and the latter 2,223,440l.

During the nine months we imported 6,917,042l. from the United States against 36,754l. exported; 5,833,046l. from Mexico, against 1,068,171l. 4,649,928l. from Australia, against nothing exported; 1,072,087l. from France, against 4,414,506l.; 1,414,799l. from the Hanse Towns, against 192,072l.; 5914l. from Egypt, against 7,412,969l.; 2935l. from Turkey against 1,928,643l.; and 22,322l. from Spain, against 1,054,547l. exported. The other transactions are unimportant.

The Legislature has, singularly enough, ordained that the Companies Act, 1862, shall come into operation to-morrow, that is on a Sunday, and after which day it is declared that the old law shall cease, and the joint-stock companies may be registered at somewhat reduced fees. The inadvertence has rendered it probable that the registrar and his staff will be the first persons to violate the new Act, of which they are the chief guardians and exponents, for doubtless to-morrow will be as sacredly observed by such officials as heretofore. This blot, and others, show that the Act has not been so carefully prepared as we had hoped to find it, and therefore, we fear that its construction must, on many points, be ultimately settled by the Courts of Law and Equity. Passing over the defects of the Act, we would observe that perhaps no branch of commercial enterprise is so likely to be benefited by its provisions as that of mining, for among many ameliorations of the old law it has extended to the Cost-book Principle all the advantages of the joint-stock system. On and after Sunday next a cost-book company may, upon compliance with the requisitions of the Act as to registration, require the registrar to certify under his hand that such company is incorporated; and in the case of a limited company that it is limited, and thereupon such company will become a legal corporation, having perpetual succession, a common seal, and power to hold land.

These consequences of incorporation are, without exaggeration, inestimable privileges, and far exceed all that the greatest admirers of the Cost-book Principle thought to be necessary to perfect it. Thus a name of incorporation is no legal fiction, but a much more valuable privilege than is generally supposed, for it enables its possessor to sue and be sued, as to carry on its trade or business by its registered name without the necessity of disclosure of the names of the partners or shareholders who compose the company; no slight advantage, as will be readily conceded by those who have unfortunately been parties to a cost-book action at law, or bill of exchange, to which, it will be remembered, all the partners or shareholders must be mentioned by christian and surnames; in most cases not only harassing, but a formidable and costly infliction.

Again, registration confers perpetual succession, a privilege which, needed, gives an indefinitely extended legal life to the company, and regards the directors and officers of the company as agents or servants, to whom its affairs are carried on; and, therefore, though all of them may die from time to time changed, yet the company continues its legal life, and enjoys without diminution its possessory powers notwithstanding.

A registered cost-book may now enjoy the privilege of a common seal which will give authenticity and currency to all its acts and business transactions. Its impress on a document, and not the signatures of directors, secretaries, or other officers, imparts validity; and the legal result is, if it be necessary to sue on an instrument so impressed, the company must be by its corporate name, be the party litigant, and not the directors, &c., whom it was affixed. This is a privilege that will be readily acknowledged by the companies' officers, who are protected by the seal from being personally involved in litigation.

We have not now space to observe upon the greatest boon of all, and that is the possibility of associating the Cost-book Principle with Limited Liability—a desideratum that has been long wished for by mining capitalists, and one which, we rejoice to state, has at length been legalised.

The partial inundation of the Machen Colliery, as reported in last week's Journal, turns out to be of a more serious character than anticipated. The water broke in through an old drift, which has a communication with the shaft of the colliery, and some of the workings have sustained damage. The water has not yet stopped, as the men are able to go on in the workings to the rise. The water attained a depth of 33 feet in the shaft, but it has now been entirely cleared, and in a few days the men will be able to resume their work. The amount of damage has not yet been ascertained.

The district through which the Llanelli and Llandovery Railway runs is gradually becoming an important coal and mining field. Several mines have been opened in the district, and the coal is of a fine quality. The district is situated in the south-west of Wales, and is bounded by the Bristol Channel to the west, and the English Channel to the south.

prosecuted, handsome returns will be the result. It is a matter of astonishment that mining speculators have not paid more attention to this neighbourhood, which abounds with exceedingly favourable indications of lead and copper. Mr. David Lloyd, of Blaenau, has commenced working the Pantyffynon Colliery, Cross Inn. The colliery has been stopped for many years, and its starting has given quite an impetus to the local trade. The traffic receipts of the Llanelly and Llandovery Railway testify to the improved state of things; the increase since the commencement of July being upwards of 10 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Another case of smoking in the No. 3 Gethin Pit has been heard before the Merthyr magistrates. The defendant was an old collier, named William James, who admitted the offence, and expressed his sorrow for what had occurred. Mr. Moody, the manager, gave him a good character. Mr. Fowler, the stipendiary magistrate, said in consequence of defendant's old age and good character he would not be sent to prison. Defendant was fined 40s. and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

A case of considerable importance was decided at the last Aberdare County Court, by Judge Falconer. Lewis Jones, an engineer, sued Mr. John Nixon, the well-known colliery proprietor, for 17s. 3d. 11d. The plaintiff had been an engineer in the employ of the defendant, and he left without giving one month's notice. The payment of the current wages was sued for, and it was contended that the plaintiff was not under any obligation to give notice. Judge Falconer delivered a very lucid judgment, of which the following is a summary. The plaintiff said he never had a copy of the rules, and that he was in the employ of defendant before any rules were distributed. The defendant, on the contrary, said plaintiff had the rules; as a proof of which an old copy had been found in the engine-room, and no engineer had gone away without notice. In the case, however, of Bayley v. Wilkins, it was held that where a party must know some rules necessary for the conduct of certain transactions he must be bound by those rules. He was of opinion that all the men employed the plaintiff, above all others, was, from the terms of the rules, and from the necessities of the colliery, subject to conditions before he could leave. Judgment was given for the defendant.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the San Jose, from Santiago de Cuba, with 630 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Conqueror, from Huasco, with 510 tons of copper regulus, and 70 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; Flying Spray, from Guayana, with 530 tons of bar copper, and 9 tons of silver ore, for H. Bath and Son; Wurtemburg, from St. Paul de Loando, with 655 tons of copper ore, 33 tons of silver ore and oil, for Williams, Foster and Co.; Florence, from Cuba, with 521 tons of copper ore, for the Colbre Company.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS, MANCHESTER.—At the last ordinary monthly meeting of the executive committee, held at the offices, Corporation-street, Manchester, on Tuesday, Mr. William Fairbairn, C.E., F.R.S., in the chair, Mr. Fletcher, chief engineer, presented his report, of which the following is an abstract:—During the past month there have been examined 353 engines and 539 boilers. Of the latter, 9 have been examined specially, 9 internally, 48 thoroughly, and 473 externally, in which the following defects have been found:—Fracture, 7 (1 dangerous); corrosion, 39 (3 dangerous); safety-valves out of order, 4; water-gauges ditto, 7; pressure gauges ditto, 20; feed apparatus ditto, 7; blow-off cocks ditto, 27; furnaces out of shape, 3; blistered plates, 5; total, 121 (4 dangerous). Boilers without glass water-gauges, 8; without pressure-gauges, 7; without blow-off cocks, 18; without back pressure-valves, 60. Three explosions have occurred during the past month to boilers not under the inspection of this association. These boilers were in the iron districts, and of the externally-fired haystack class. They were reported as having been of original defective construction, being insufficiently stayed. One of these explosions was attended with fatal consequences, the engineer being killed.

INCURSTION, AND SCUM-PIPES.—The number of boilers under inspection which suffer from incurstion is very large; indeed, to escape this inconvenience is quite exceptional. Under ordinary circumstances, the most practical plan for the prevention of incurstion is the adoption of an efficient mode of "blowing out," and not the use of "boiler compounds." To blow out from a point only, at the bottom of the boiler, which is the general custom, has but a very limited and local effect. This is frequently remedied by the adoption of a perforated pipe, which is connected to the ordinary blow-out tap, and carried along the bottom of the boiler from one end to the other. These are technically termed "Topham pipes," from the name of the patentee, and are generally spoken highly of by those who have adopted them. They are, however, more successful where the sediment, being heavy and sludgy, falls to the bottom, rather than where it is of a lighter character, which frequently forms the hardest and most tenacious scale. From the rapid ebullition that takes place within boilers when under steam, it is found that a greater part, if not the whole, of the sediment is free by evaporation rises to the top of the water, forming a coat of scum, before finally depositing itself upon the furnace-tubes or shell; and thus the readiest way of preventing incurstion is to blow out this layer of scum from the surface of the water by means of a scum-pipe, before it has an opportunity of settling. There is nothing new or experimental in this; the system has been for years adopted with marine boilers, and there is no reason why its use should not become equally general with stationary ones. Many of our members have already tried it with considerable success, and find, on opening their boilers after a month or six weeks' work, that where they used formerly to be coated with a heavy muddy deposit they are now perfectly clean. The following is an explanation of the principle of the pipe adopted:—It is about 3 or 4 in. in diameter, having a wing cast on to each side, so as to form a trough throughout the entire length of the pipe. This pipe is carried within the boiler, from one end to the other, being made in any convenient lengths for introduction at the man-hole. It is perforated with small holes on the top all the way along, the aggregate area of the whole number of these holes being equal to that of the pipe itself. The top of the trough is fixed a few inches below the level of the water, so that the scum on the surface may flow over it, when, being guarded from the disturbance of the ebullition, it deposits in the still water above the trough the sedimentary particles held by it in mechanical combination. A tap is fixed to the front and plate of the boiler, in communication with this pipe, by means of which it can be blown out as frequently as is desired, which should not be less than once every two hours, when ebullition is going on. This tap, which need not be more than 2 in. in diameter, should be entirely of brass, fitted with a gland, and have a neat waste-pipe attached, which may be of wrought-iron, while, also, the waste-pipes from the glass water-gauges may be connected to it, being led immediately under the dead plate, which arrangement is found to be very compact and convenient. The best position for the scum-pipe is at the side, and not at the centre, of the boiler, both on account of facility in fixing, and convenience in getting inside. A single pipe is sufficient. There are other plans in operation, which, however, are subject to patent right. One of these consists of a series of vertical pipes fixed in the centre of the boiler, each pipe having a trumpet mouth, to which a vertical telescopic movement is given, to allow for the changes of water level, the movement being effected by a copper ball float, so that the trumpet mouth rises and falls on the changes of water level, like a buoy on the rise and fall of the tide; the object being to keep the mouth of the pipe immediately below the surface of the water, in close proximity to the scum. A second plan consists of a trumpet mouth laid horizontally. Both of these arrangements are reported to give satisfaction, and, whenever opportunity offers, the results of their working will be noted, and particulars of the plan found to be most successful communicated to the members. Some descriptions of incurstion, however, cannot be entirely removed by any blowing-out apparatus alone, however perfect; in such cases, a little carbonate of soda may be added, which many of our members have applied with considerable success. Of the use of this, their experience is decidedly in favour, and the testimony with regard to complicated "boiler compositions" generally is that they found them expensive, in many cases useless, in others injurious, and have, in the majority of instances, discontinued them altogether. For fuller particulars refer to Dr. Angus Smith's report to the executive committee upon the incurstion in boilers. The use of soda, without a scum-pipe, is found in some cases to induce priming; the soda combining with the grease within the boiler, and producing foaming of the water. The general adoption of security recomended to the members, is therefore, not only for the prevention of incurstion, but also, in order to lengthen the lives of their boilers, as well as to assist the engines in many cases, by preventing priming. The most radical cure for the prevention of incurstion, though one involving considerably more outlay, at the first, than the above, will be found in the adoption of dry or "surface condensation," by means of which the boiler is fed with distilled water, the same being used again and again, with the exception of the slight amount lost through leakage. To those who are paying large amounts annually for a supply of town's water, and where the steam is consumed for engine-purposes, the adoption of surface condensers is well worthy of serious consideration, not only on account of the saving in the water rates, but also in that of fuel, since non-condensing engines may, by this means, be converted into condensing, not at present generally the case where town's water is used.

REFINING IRON.—It has been proposed to substitute coal for the charcoal usually employed in the cementing troughs or cases in the manufacture of steel. The experiments of Macintosh prove that the cementation may be effected under the influence of a current of carbonated hydrogen, while coal on being calcined disengages large quantities of hydro-carburets. It has, however, been found necessary to abandon both the process of Macintosh and the use of coal, on account of the steel produced being of bad quality. Having ascertained the causes which render these processes defective, Messrs. Marguerite and De Souderval propose the adoption of a new process by which they hope to find a remedy. Both coal gas and iron in the purest state possess sulphuretted hydrogen, which will combine with the iron, and as infinitesimal quantities of sulphur are sufficient entirely to change the quality of the iron or steel, it will be apparent that it is highly necessary to remove it. This may be effected in the most simple and economical manner by adding to the coal a certain quantity of lime or carbonate of lime, which at the high temperature to which the mixture is raised becomes transformed into quicklime, and retains in this state of sulphur of calcium not only the sulphur resulting from the distillation of the coal, but also that evolved in the furnace, which always filters into the cementing cases. The presence of the lime prevents an excess of sulphur being taken up by the iron, and also possesses the further advantage of removing the greater part of that which it previously contained; it thus purifies and refines the iron, and renders it more suitable for subsequent cementation, and, in fact, enables good steel to be obtained from iron of inferior quality. They effect this purification and desulphuration of the iron by means of hydrogen, which possesses (as is well known) the property, when passed over impure iron, of producing sulphuretted hydrogen readily decomposable in lime. Carbonates of baryta, strontium, soda, or potash may be employed for producing the same result, but as these are either fusible or volatile, and also much higher in price than lime, they prefer the latter alkali as being completely infusible, and of a fixed nature, besides being the cheapest of all the matters suitable for employment. The coal and quicklime, or the carbonate, are pulverized and mixed together in the proportions of from 15 to 20 or 25 per cent. of the quantity of coal employed. The coke residue of the cementing process is employed for heating purposes in the next operation. The apparatus they prefer to use are small retorts and furnaces, similar to those used by the Vallée Montagne Company for the manufacture of zinc. These retorts, by reason of their small dimensions, may be readily brought to a red heat, which is the most favourable for the cementation, while it is very difficult for the heat to penetrate to the centre of the ordinary cementing cases. It will be easily understood that such a furnace, containing from 40 to 50 retorts, would produce after a few hours' continuous action a considerable quantity of steel. The results obtained by calcining bars and plates of iron of bad quality in a mixture of coal and quicklime, or carbonate of lime, surpass all expectation, steel of very good quality being produced from what previously was unsuitable both for forging and bending. These improved processes may also be applied for the improvement of cast and malleable cast-iron. This invention, therefore, consists—1. In the simultaneous purification, refinement, and cementation of iron by calcining it in a mixture of coal and alkaline carbonate or earthy alkali, preference in all cases being given to lime or its carbonate. 2. In the use of furnaces and retorts similar to those used in the manufacture of zinc, enabling the iron to be raised to the most favourable temperature for cementation, also rendering the operation continuous and economical by successive supply of material. 3. In the employment of any other combustible material as a substitute for the coal capable of furnishing hydrogen by distillation, such as lignite, anthracite, peat, wood, and other matters mixed

with lime for the simultaneous purification and cementation of iron. 4. The simultaneous contact of non-carbonated hydrogen and lime, with iron divided into thin sheets for the purpose of purifying it only, without cementing it. In this case the hydrogen may be produced by passing steam over charcoal, or by the action of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on zinc or iron. The hydrogen acting at a high temperature on the iron in contact with lime has the effect of purifying it, so as to change inferior iron into iron of very good quality.

THE NEW MINERAL OILS—No. 1.

CONSIDERED AS A LEADING BRANCH OF OUR NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

It is but two years since the fact of the continuous yield of the oil wells of America gave sufficient proof that a new, very reliable, and constant source of supply of illuminating oil was established, and that the commercial world felt confident that a new and profitable source of trade was thus opened to it. The discovery of the oil wells of Pennsylvania, in fact, inaugurated a new epoch in commerce, for such is the importance of the article to the whole of the civilised communities living within the temperate and frigid zones, that it bids fair to rival in its domestic and commercial importance that article now absorbing so much of the attention of Europe—cotton. Indeed, the Federal States of America begin to look upon it as the great article of commerce which is to enable them to redeem their loss in the trade of cotton, for which the great commercial city of New York has heretofore been the chief entrepôt for the greater part of the world.

It is a very remarkable fact that nearly about the same time that the oil wells of Pennsylvania were discovered, there were also discovered to exist similar fountains of oil in Canada West, in British North America. The astute Yankee, however, was the first to turn the discovery to a good commercial account, and to develop a large business out of it. The value of the great, and apparently inexhaustible, yield of the oil wells of Canada West, was left rather to be developed by English than by native enterprise, as in the case of the colonies' new source of richness, Canada now the systematic development of its vasty impalpable new source of oil, the oil wells of Pennsylvania and Ohio. English capital has been flowing in, through private enterprise and joint-stock projects, with a very strong current for some time. Indeed, it may fairly be asserted that since the gold discoveries there has not been so important an industry developed. It is a singular circumstance that the gold discoveries first developed in American territory were a year afterwards more fully equalled in importance to England by the discovery of gold in the British colonies of Australia, the influence in the extraordinary development of commerce being of almost co-equal importance to the two great Anglo-Saxon communities.

The discovery of the oil wells in the territories of their respective Governments is quite in parallelism in point of time and importance; and it would seem that whatever luck attends the commercial career of Brother Jonathan, we receive an equal share, without any thanks to him; and thus Providence seems to check the overbearing vanity of our younger brother, which has at last, however, brought him into the vortex of a fearful and most wanton of all kinds of political strife—civil war. We do well, therefore, not to mix ourselves up in this grand dispute, seeing the enormous riches which we have at stake in Canada—agricultural, mineral, commercial, and also as a vast outlet for our skilled artisans and other emigrants.

Another singular circumstance in connection with the discovery of the American oil wells is the fact that the economical advantages of coal oil as an illuminating material had been gradually established by the introduction of that article by Mr. Young, under the denomination Paraffin Oil, and had just previous to the American discovery of native oil made a great noise in the world, by the legal contests which took place in our law courts in respect to Mr. Young's right to be the sole manufacturer of oil from coal, however obtained. As Mr. Young was reported to be making 200,000l. per annum by his patented process, extraordinary efforts were made to evade his patent, and to share with him the great profits thus presenting themselves to the inventive and commercial mind. The result has been that Mr. Young's factory, and at the same time set the whole world on fire, and thus enable the rivals of the great oil monopolist at last to come out of their legal difficulties with a blaze of triumph. Nevertheless, however, the patent paraffin oil holds its own customers, and the torrent of oil which has set in from the other side of the Atlantic finds itself absorbed by millions of greedy patent lamps daily, awaiting sundown to light up the domestic circles of our peaceful British homes, and the industrial workshops of this busy isle.

The partisans of home made coal oil, however, are indolently active to check the onward march of their great rival, the Petroleum Oil of America. Parliamentary obstructions were sought, on the ground of its dangerously explosive properties, and by that means a prejudice against all mineral oils except Paraffin, nobody having the right to call a mineral oil Paraffin without the license of Mr. Young. We wish it to be understood that we in no wise object to the precautions enforced by the Petroleum Act of last session, but merely indicate the sources of its origin as being not of that purely disinterested kind which looks only to the public safety and good. Since then we have had formed a public company—the Canadian Native Oil Company (Limited)—to put in force an organised system of supply of the Petroleum. So far from the Act having checked the stream of mineral oil coming forward from America, it is, in fact, coming in greater force than ever, and as fast as it comes it is absorbed by anxious buyers, at prices the half of which would have left a first-rate profit to the British manufacturer; whilst, at the same time, the latter maintains his price, and his supply scarcely comes up to the demands of the public. Never was there less cause for apprehension that the public would have too much of a good thing, and rival traders be ruined by over-speculation, than is proved by the present position of the market for mineral oils. The only trade that is at all likely to suffer a depreciation is that of tallow, and which, in fact, is already forcibly felt, as the smell of tallow candles is now discovered to be quite as insufferable as that of the mineral oils, while the oils give a far better light, at half the price, and obviate the filthy mess made by tallow when used in any shape as an illuminant. We may also observe that with the improved form of lamps for burning these mineral oils the brilliancy of the light, and its safety are quite equal to gas, and, at the same time, free from the smoke and other impurities of gas, which are well known to deteriorate the purity of the vital air of rooms where gas is used. Can there be any reasonable doubt that with such advantages the demand for the new light must go on increasing in a still greater ratio than what has attended its introduction, as gas has now met with a rival against which it has no chance of competing in private houses?

There is doubtless great room for the scientific chemist to exert his ability in the economical purification of these oils; and more especially in obviating the very objectionable odour which seems to pertain more or less to all descriptions of these oils in the London market, more particularly those from Canada. It is unquestionably a scientific feat of great difficulty, especially in respect to the singularly persistent and pungently offensive odour of the Canadian sorts. Indeed, he who shall be successful in discovering a process commercially adaptable for deodorising these highly objectionable Canadian oils will deserve to become a rich man, with the honour of possessing the gold medals of our Society of Arts, the Royal Chemical Society, and the Royal Society also, and of a nation's gratitude; for a more difficult chemical task it is scarcely possible to conceive, knowing as we do the great ability that has been brought to bear on it.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The strange weather we have now passed through this month was accurately foretold in my letter in the Journal of the 4th inst. The severe gales and heavy floods occurred in the order predicted; but the most astounding part of it is the great range to which these predictions are applicable. For instance, letters from France inform me that the gales which occurred in England on the 18th, 19th, and 20th occurred also at Paris, Marseilles, and on the coast of Italy, precisely at the same time as in England, and with equal force. Another great fact, the stormy, cold weather we experienced in May, June, July, and part of August, extended to the Cape of Good Hope. Again, by the last mail from that colony, we learn that fine weather set in there about Aug. 18, the same time as the fine weather in England. While advices from Australia state that past winter has been one of the most wet and stormy ever known in that distant colony. Your readers will recollect that the wet and cold weather for the late summer in England was foretold by me in my "Climate of England" (Longman and Co., London) in January, and also in the Journal in March last. But the most strange part of this is, that these atmospheric disturbances occurred at these distant places nearly on the same dates as in England and on the continent of Europe. I simply record this to show the general character of the weather in various parts of the globe at the same time. Of all the branches of science I am acquainted with, the astronomical character of the weather is truly the most interesting and sublime, but it requires more time and expense than I can possibly devote to it. In order to give the atmospheric and other weather phenomena, even in the manner I do at present, requires from 30 to 35 hours' labour each week, so there is no fear of *ennui*, as the French term it, on my part; therefore, I would ask some of your readers not to expect too much from me. The strong wind predicted for the 29th appears to have been more of a local than of a general character; this is readily accounted for, but these winds will extend to London about the 31st, and continue to about the 3d or 4th November. The next winds will occur about the 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th rather severe, 12th and 14th severe; and after this the weather will be very tempestuous for some time. Frosty, dull, and changeable weather in the intervals between the atmospheric disturbances.

26, Throgmorton-street, Oct. 30.

G. SHEPHERD, C.E.

Author of "The Climate of England."

SUBMARINE BLASTING.—Among the works going forward for the improvement of the ports of France the new pier in progress of construction at Havre is one of the most remarkable. Engineers are now employed in removing the foundation of the tower of Francis I., and they take advantage of the high tides to spring the mine, then covered with a great volume of water. They profit by the lower water to remove the rubbish. A new system has been introduced for the explosion of submarine mines. Engineers no longer make cavities in the rock to contain the powder; they merely place a large glass bottle enclosing a basket at the bottom of the sea where they mean to act, and this bottle is filled with gunpowder in proportion to the effect to be produced. The pressure of a column of water of some feet is sufficient to compress the gas so perfectly as to cause great ravages on the soil on which the basket is placed, even were it of the hardest granite. The gunpowder is ignited by electricity by means of two wires, which communicate the fire to the gunpowder in the bottle. On Thursday one of these sub-

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—A sampling of copper ore (between 35 and 40 tons) has taken place, and the mine is reported to be looking very much better. The discovery is likely to take place in a cross-cut north. The richest of the adjoining Trevelyan may turn out to be long equally productive.

EAST JANE.—A sampling of 40 tons of lead ore has been made at mine during the past week, and realised 14s. 6d. per ton.

CARADON UNITED.—It is seldom an old mine is started under such favourable auspices as this has been, and equally seldom that old mines present so many favourable and inviting features. It is generally to be observed in mining that the success can be profitably obtained a large outlay has to be made, and much patience exercised; it is, therefore, a consideration of immense value when one or the other, or both, of these can be avoided—I mean, by taking advantage of the labours and expenditure of others, by entering into the field of enterprise when, either from want of capital or from other causes, they discontinue their efforts. It will, I think, be remembered by all miners acquainted with Cornwall that its greatest prizes are mines of this class. The present mine has been recently started with a paid-up capital of 4000l., of which only about 2000l. has been expended. This in addition to clearing and securing the adit 350 fms. in, and timbering and securing two shafts, each 30 fms. deep, has resulted in the discovery of a large and promising caunter lode by a trial shaft 10 fms. deep from surface, and situated high by extending the adit about 10 fms. from where the old company's adit may be intersected 20 fms. deeper than the bottom of the trial shaft, where the discovery has been made; at this point the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, containing ore of good quality, mixed throughout with rich black and yellow copper ores, and has appearance and general characteristics of a caunter lode of the first class. About the east of the trial shaft further work will take place between this and an adit and lode, and about 40 fms. further on in the same direction another intersection with caunter will occur with the great main lode of the district. It is to these particular attention is directed and great importance attached, and no doubt justly so, may judge by analogy from the greatest copper mines in Cornwall. The mine is situated on the southern declivity of the granite, in clay-slate of a moderately soft and homogeneous character, of such a quality that a well-constructed lode can be secured to be productive. It is expected the caunter lode will be reached at the end of five or six weeks from this time, and if it improves in the same ratio as the surface to where seen at bottom of the trial shaft, 10 fms. deep, it will be a good and suitably productive lode, and will, no doubt, yield hundreds of tons of good ore annually. The available work done by the late company cannot be estimated at less than 8000l. to 10,000l., besides the time that would be required in its execution.

WHEAL EMILY HENRIETTA.—Nothing has been done towards the trial shaft for the week, the men being engaged in putting in pen-
The bottom end west is gradually improving.

CORNUBIA.—The several points referred to in Capt. Pinch's report continue to yield large quantities of good quality tinstuff, and the lodes in more than one instance carry good leaders of almost solid tin. It is expected that nearly 3 tons of good quality tin will be sent to market on Friday next; and, if the water supply is good, and the tin stuff is good, the tin stuff will be sent to market on Friday next. Some portion of this is already in the hands of the tinners, and the tinners are very busy preparing for the remainder. The character of the tin stuff is of the best quality, and the extensive works laying out show that the shareholders are determined to meet every necessary want by effective plant and extended appliances, both on ground and at surface. Those who are interested in the mine, and living at a distance, should pay a visit; and, after doing so, they will not hesitate to supply all the tin stuff that may be necessary to put the undertaking in a position to secure handsome profits.

WENDON CONSOLS has greatly improved since the meeting, and the winter sets in, to increase the water for stamping power, much greater returns may be expected.

WHEAL SETON has much improved, and likely to get better. The west of junction, produces 6 to 8 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 130, west of junction, yields 2 tons, and improving. The 110 west, on north caunter, 11 tons. The 140, on north caunter, 10 tons. The winze below the 140, on Pilsen lode, 3 tons.

NEW SOUTH CARADON.—This splendid property is being developed

an energy characteristic of its manager, whose indomitable perseverance has been crowned with success in Wheal Wadon. The mine is now being worked on a large copper lode, from 2 to 3 feet wide, of good character and promising output, and are daily expecting to meet with another lode in the cross-cut going north, from general appearances no doubt can be entertained but that a good copper lode will meet with. The sett is equal in extent to the famous South Caradon, and has the same lodes, and in a similar formation, with much better advantages for a scale of working from its available water-power for pumping and other purposes.

NORTH WHEAL LUDCOTE seems destined to take a prominent position from the fact of its being so favourably situated, and in connection with Wheal Wadon, and other silver-lead mines adjacent to this property. The management is vested in some agents, to whom great credit is due for their untiring perseverance in the development of this property. Wheal Ludcote into its present prosperous condition. This is no doubt the result of the success which has attended their efforts to establish the North Wheal Ludcote profitable mine, the shares of which are offered upon very reasonable terms, the amount expended in opening the mine. It may be remembered that in the past this property was worked by a company who, after having spent 6000l., decided to continue further working in favour of Wheal Ludcote, the lodes of which were more productive in that direction. It was not until after the engine was removed that Wheal Ludcote that the main lode was discovered. The shareholders not being able to recommence operations, having taken a large interest in Wheal Ludcote, the mine was sold to the present management. It has now been determined to work the mine on a large scale, and the shareholders are expected to be satisfied with the result. The mine will be required from the incoming shareholders for some time, and the price of a limited number is offered as such as to secure a good profit to all who invest.

GAWTON COPPER.—The new shaft will be forthwith commenced, having been made sufficient for that purpose. This new shaft will be sunk on the course of ore extending westward, which is capable of producing 8, 9, and 10 tons per fathom. These levels are being driven towards Okel Tor, and upon the same line that mine. It is estimated that the present call will be sufficient to pay for the sinking of the shaft, and laying open the discoveries of ore already made, when a good permanent dividend will be paid.

OKEL TOR.—As this mine has of late been brought prominently before the public, by reason of its considerably improved appearance and promising results, it may not be without interest, especially to those who have been long interested in the property, to state that the mine is now being worked on a large scale, and the shareholders are expected to be satisfied with the result. The mine will be required from the incoming shareholders for some time, and the price of a limited number is offered as such as to secure a good profit to all who invest.

NORTH HAFOD.—This mine, situated in the centre of the most important dividend mines in Cardiganshire (and we are told on the same lode as the great Gwynne Mine, which has paid dividends for the last quarter of a century), has long been most anxiously looked to by myself and fellow-shareholders. We are assured by the best mining authorities in that county that the lodes intersected by the mine will certainly prove productive on attaining a depth of from 20 to 30 fathoms. Most agreeably surprised to hear that, in extending the place, and from this time fine spots of lead and copper ore were discovered. I am told that the mine is now being worked on a large scale, and the shareholders are expected to be satisfied with the result. The mine will be required from the incoming shareholders for some time, and the price of a limited number is offered as such as to secure a good profit to all who invest.

MINING IN FLINTSHIRE.—BILLS (Halkin) is now being prosecuted with vigour; a new engine-shaft has been sunk nearly 40 fms. deep, whilst about 10 fms. will reach the bottom of the old workings, where, from all accounts, they are expected to find a rich vein of lead ore. This vein has produced large quantities of lead ore, and is in the adjoining ruins, and in every instance good profits to the mine. No doubt deeper workings will result in increased richness of the vein, and it is a junction with a rich flat of ore that is now being worked in an adjoining mine. (Parry's) such junctions having never failed to make a large deposit of ore. The shaft is now free from water, it cannot be sunk below the old workings, and will be of an engine; one, however, I understand, has been purchased, and will be forthwith. I wish the shareholders success, as they are likely to do much good to the valuable mines in the Halkin Mountain area on the same vein, but, I am sorry to say, the mine is now being worked on a large scale, and the shareholders are expected to be satisfied with the result. The mine will be required from the incoming shareholders for some time, and the price of a limited number is offered as such as to secure a good profit to all who invest.

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DOES MINING PAY?—For FACTS, FIGURES, STATISTICS, AND RESULTS, SEE TREVOIR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," acquaintance with which might have saved many an adventurer hundreds of pounds. "A Cautious Man" writes:—"I have no hesitation in saying it is the most candid and correct exposition of mining I have ever seen, and, as a guide to the young speculator, is invaluable."—Per post 13 stamps. 21, Sun-street, London, E.C.

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have been AWARDED PRIZE MEDALS for
"good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success"
of their steam-engine in Class 8, and "for their steam-engines
and threshing machines" in Class 9.
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Engineers, Lincoln, and 75, Lombard-street, London.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron
tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WED-
NESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED A
PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their
wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP
MAY BE SEEN IN OPERATION DAILY (behind
Armstrong's Crane in the Eastern Passage) in the WESTERN
ANNEXE of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION building.
It raises nearly 600 gallons of water per minute, although the
pump tube is but 4 1/2 in. diameter, and the motive power is only
a 2 horse engine.
International Jurors have AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL "For originality of
arrangement" of the pump.
Particulars, apply as above, or to Mr. J. U. BASTIER, No. 47, Warren-street,
London, E.C.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

THE PATENT ADAMAS
MANUFACTURES ARE CHARACTERISED BY their
EXTREME HARDNESS, DURABILITY, and CHEAP-
NESS. The new material has been extensively and suc-
cessfully employed for gas burner nibs, machine bearings, wine
and beer cocks, and for a variety of other useful purposes.
Applied as machine and spindle bearings, the Patent Adamas
tubes MORE DURABLE than the HARDEST METAL, NEVER HEATS,
RESISTS VERY LITTLE LUBRICATION, friction being reduced to the mini-
mum. As gas burner nibs, it ensures a uniformly large and good shaped flame, as it
burns CORRODES. And as cocks and taps, it may be used for every purpose, being
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Lancaster, proprietor and sole patentee, 24, St. Paul-street, New North-road, London.

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GEORGE PRICE'S TREBLE PATENT (PRIZE
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The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE
COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has
been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English,
Austrian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other
Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenal of Woolwich, Bristol,
and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large
ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this
country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these
melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average
40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater num-
ber of those of an ordinary character, some of them having ac-
tually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 melt-
ings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never
crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other cru-
cibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving of
waste is also very considerable.
The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for
melting purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working
time has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to
melt 1 1/2 ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting
longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from
melting with iron.
Particulars, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea
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International Exhibition, 1862—Class 1.

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"for convenience and efficiency" in ventilating mines, "especially in
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size, from 6 in. to 24 in. diameter. BRATTICE and DOOR-CLOTH in any
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International Exhibition, 1862—Class 1.

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This JURY MAKE HONOURABLE MENTION of this INVENTION in the
MINING JOURNAL of July 5.
"For simplicity and effective working of his apparatus for securing safety
in cases of breakage of rope."
The very highest testimony to its value, and from a jury composed of such
men as the Right Hon. Mr. Warrington Smyth, Mr. Nicholas Wood, and Mr.
Warrington Smyth, the inventor now feels himself justified in offering it to the public with the fullest
confidence as to its efficiency.
Licenses will continue to be issued at £1 per cage to the close
of the Exhibition; but after that period they will be charged £6, £7, or £8 per cage,
according to the weight intended to be carried, which is the usual rate for patents of such
nature.
Licenses are exhibited in action at all hours in the open court attached to the
Exhibition.
Licenses may be made to the patentee, by letter, for licenses at the low royalty till
the Exhibition closes, after which the higher rates mentioned above
will be charged.
Edinburgh, November 1, 1862.

INVENTORS.—All INTENDING PATENTEES should
procure the PRINTED INFORMATION regarding PATENTS, their COST
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STREET, ST. MARY'S, MANCHESTER, continues, after upwards of 20 years' expe-
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PERTY appertaining to ENGINEERING, MACHINERY or PLANT in ENGI-
NEERING ESTABLISHMENTS, MILLS, FACTORIES, WORKS, &c., with the
LANDS, ESTATES, and BUILDINGS belonging thereto; also in RAILWAYS,
MINES, &c.—Albert-street, St. Mary's, September, 1862.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.,
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THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.'S WIRE-ROPE
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TESTING MACHINE, on the 29th of October, 1860, on which occasion GARNOCK,
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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	0 0 0	60	..	7 18 6	0 10 0-May, 1882
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8	4 1/2	..	12 17 6	0 2 0-Sept, 1882
200	Boscon (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	60	..	36 10 0	1 0 0-Mar, 1882
200	Botallack (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	250	..	44 15 0	0 0 0-Aug, 1882
1000	Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	15 0 0	65	..	27 10 0	0 0 0-Feb, 1882
200	Carn Cwm Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	23 0 0	10	..	9 0 0	0 0 0-April, 1882
250	Carn Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	67 1/2	..	9 0 0	0 0 0-April, 1882
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25	..	7 1/2 per cent.	Half-yearly.
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24	..	1 per cent.	Half-yearly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	26 1/2	..	7 12 0	0 4 0-July, 1882
512	Creechbush and Penkelt, St. Columb	..	6	..	0 10 0	0 10 0-Jan, 1882
867	Cwm Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	11	..	7 13 0	0 0 0-May, 1882
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	105	..	23 10 0	0 0 0-Mar, 1882
200	Darwent Mines (all-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180	..	147 0 0	0 0 0-June, 1882
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist. [S.E.]	1 0 0	600	..	816 0 0	0 0 0-Sept, 1882
358	Dolcoath (copper), tin, Camborne	125 17 6	570	..	696 10 0	0 0 0-Sept, 1882
3000	Drynawen (lead), Wales	12 6 0	10 1/2	..	0 15 0	0 2 0-Sept, 1882
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	67 1/2	..	104 0 0	0 2 0-Sept, 1882
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	46 1/2	..	47 16 0	1 0 0-Oct, 1882
300	East Darwen (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	45	..	83 10 0	0 1 0-June, 1882
128	East Pool (tin), copper, Pool, Illogan	34 0 0	420	..	315 0 0	2 10 0-Oct, 1882
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	35	..	0 18 0	0 0 0-July, 1882
6000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 0	4	..	7 13 0	0 0 0-May, 1882
6000	Great South Toluca [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6	5 1/2	..	2 4 0	0 0 0-Oct, 1882
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 0 0	28	..	3 0 0	0 10 0-Oct, 1882
4000	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	6	..	2 2 0	0 0 0-Sept, 1882
10240	Gunnels Lake (Chitlers Addl.)	0 2 0	3 1/2	..	0 3 0	0 1 0-Mar, 1882
1024	Herodotus (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	42	..	21 10 0	1 15 0-Oct, 1882
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	27 1/2	..	7 10 0	0 15 0-Sept, 1882
400	I. Burne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 10 0	11	..	387 10 0	0 2 0-June, 1882
9000	Marine Valley (copper), Cardigan	10 0 0	10 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 0 0-Oct, 1882
1800	Mineral Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham	20 0 0	200	..	92 18 0	6 5 0-Aug, 1882
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	19 1/2	..	14 7 11 0	0 7 0-Dec, 1882
640	Mold Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	27	..	18 18 1 0	0 7 0-Aug, 1882
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitor Con. (tin)	1 6 0	1	..	0 3 0	0 1 0-Sept, 1882
1366	North Gribbler (copper), Redruth	2 7 6	6	..	0 10 0	0 10 0-Mar, 1882
9536	North Trekerrier (copper), St. Agnes	1 0 0	3 1/2	..	0 1 6	0 1 6-Sept, 1882
400	Oreodell (lead), Flintshire	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	11 0 0	0 2 0-Mar, 1882
400	Par Consolet (cop.), St. Hilary [S.E.]	1 2 6	6	..	36 12 0	0 3 0-Mar, 1882
200	Parya Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	80 0 0	..	..	47 10 0	10 0 0-Oct, 1882
1772	Pulberron (tin), St. Agnes	..	5	..	6 19 6	0 10 0-Dec, 1882
112	Providence (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	47	..	65 0 0	1 0 0-Aug, 1882
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	3 1/2	..	0 8 6	0 2 0-Sept, 1882
4026	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 7 6	3 1/2	..	0 2 0	0 2 0-Oct, 1882
16	Rosewarne (lead)	60 0 0	420	..	1250 0 0	100 0 0-Quarterly.
612	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	8 0 0	35	..	386 0 0	5 0 0-Sept, 1882
612	South Toluca (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	35	..	107 0 0	1 0 0-May, 1882
496	St. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 19 9	105	..	362 6 0	2 0 0-Sept, 1882
280	Spermo Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	..	..	9 15 0	1 0 0-June, 1882
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	25	..	435 10 0	0 10 0-Aug, 1882
9500	Tamar Con. (all-lead), Beccles [S.E.]	4 10 0	1 1/2	..	8 6 0	0 2 6-Jan, 1882
6000	Tincroft (cop.), tin, Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	14	..	11 18 6	0 0 0-July, 1882
1000	Trevellick (tin), near Helston	10 0 0	20	..	11 0 0	0 2 0-Oct, 1882
4000	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L.]	2 15 0	30	..	4 12 6	1 0 0-Oct, 1882
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 0	12	..	6 15 0	1 0 0-Jan, 1882
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	12 1/2	..	23 6 0	0 6 0-Sept, 1882
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	20 0 0	..	..	14 10 0	0 0 0-June, 1882
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	36	..	101 1 3	0 10 0-Oct, 1882
4400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 3 0-May, 1882
1024	West Penwith (lead)	47 10 0	250	..	2 19 6	2 19 6-May, 1882
400	W. Wh. Russell, Tavist. [S.E.]	47 10 0	250	..	363 0 0	5 0 0-Oct, 1882
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	85	..	889 10 0	2 0 0-Oct, 1882
266	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	57 1/2	..	929 0 0	2 0 0-Mar, 1882
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap	30 0 0	25	..	27 18 6	0 10 0-Oct, 1882
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	60 0 0	90	..	2400 10 0	5 0 0-Feb, 1882
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 4 0	29	..	2 3 0	0 10 0-Sept, 1882
1024	Wheal Harle (tin), St. Just	9 13 6	6	..	0 5 0	0 5 0-May, 1882
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kew	10 0 0	11 1/2	..	13 10 0	1 0 0-Mar, 1882
4800	Wheal Ludocott (lead), St. Ives	10 0 0	11 1/2	..	2 2 0	0 10 0-Oct, 1882
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	9 17 6	46	..	74 5 0	1 5 0-Aug, 1882
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	88 2 6	440	..	254 8 0	4 0 0-Mar, 1882
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	16	..	66 7 6	0 10 0-Sept, 1882
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300	..	303 3 0	5 0 0-Aug, 1882
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	68 10 0	163	..	141 15 0	3 0 0-Oct, 1882
1040	Wh. Trevellick (all-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	16 1/2	..	45 12 6	0 10 0-Aug, 1882
6000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	5 0 0	39	..	43 17 6	2 0 0-Oct, 1882

(* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.)

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30	..	0 10 0	0 10 0-Mar, 1882
4943	Alford Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 0 0	66	..	20 3 0	0 2 6-April, 1882
256	Conduff (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0	65	..	85 0 0	2 0 0-June, 1882
2150	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0	33	..	80 0 0	7 0 0-May, 1882
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	9	..	0 10 0	0 2 6-Feb, 1882
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwilt	40 13 6	4 1/2	..	16 7 6	1 0 0-Mar, 1882
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	1	..	0 15 0	0 1 6-June, 1882
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	1	..	0 5 0	0 5 0-July, 1882
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tavyard	10 0 0	110	..	41 9 3	0 2 6-June, 1882
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	10 0 0	110	..	0 7 0	0 7 0-Feb, 1882
6000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6	3 1/2	..	0 0 0	0 0 0-June, 1882
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200	..	1420 0 0	50 0 0-June, 1882
160	Levant (copper), tin, St. Just	2 10 0	95	..	1091 0 0	5 0 0-May, 1882
470	Newtowns Mining Co., Co. Down	60 0 0	35	..	88 0 0	1 0 0-Sept, 1882
6000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 4	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 2 6-May, 1882
13900	Sordridge Con. (cop.), Whitechuck [S.E.]	13 0 0	285	..	0 10 0	0 2 6-July, 1882
128	South Crinns (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285	..	60 0 0	30 0 0-June, 1882
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	0 15 3	3 1/2	..	0 0 0	0 0 0-June, 1882
572	Trevellick Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	13	..	7 0 0	0 10 0-Sept, 1882
266	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	75	..	45 0 0	1 0 0-May, 1882
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 0	11 1/2	..	8 10 0	0 10 0-April, 1882
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 19 6	4 1/2	..	0 18 6	0 2 0-July, 1882

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	91	..	280 0 0	5 0 0-Dec, 1881
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	13 1/2	..	2 2 0	0 14 0-Oct, 1882
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	22	..	98 12 0	1 0 0-Jan, 1882
10000	Copago Mining Company, Chili [L.]	16 0 0	8	..	6 8 0	0 5 0-Jan, 1881
10000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10	..	7 1/2 per cent.	Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	2 0 0	24	..	1 7 6	0 2 6-Feb, 1882
10000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.]	2 0 0	22	..	0 2 0	0 2 0-May, 1882
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	120 0 0	24	..	19 5 0	1 0 0-June, 1882
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0-June, 1882
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	7	..	8 16 2	0 5 0-Sept, 1882
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2	..	0 19 2	0 1 0-Feb, 1882
68815	Marquette and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	..	0 9 6	0 1 6-July, 1882
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 6 0	0 1 0-July, 1882
11000	St. John del Rey [L.]	15 0 0	60	..	0 18 0	4 10 0-June, 1882
43174	Unit. Mexican (id.), Mexico [S.E.]	25 0 0	6 1/2	..	2 1 6	0 0 0-Oct, 1882
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 4 0	0 2 0-Oct, 1882

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Quanganen (cop.) [L.]	4 10 0	3	..	4 5 0	0 45 0-Nov, 1881
10000	Barrier Land, Min. Co., N. Ze. [L.]	4 10 0	3 1/2	..	15 per cent.	May, 1882
10000	Pontbaud (all-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4	..	1 0 0	1 0 0-June, 1885

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
30000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1	..	..Sept. 1858
20000	Bearis (tin) [L.]	10 0 0	1	..	..Oct. 1862
75000	Ben Accord (copper), South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	1	..	..Jan. 1862
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.]	0 10 0	1 1/2	1/2	..Jan. 1862
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	1 1/2	1/2	..Jan. 1862
60000	Chardonnay Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	3	..	..July, 1861
10000	Copago Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8 1/2	..	..Fully paid.
100000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.]	0 10 0	—	..	..Aug. 1862
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.]	1 0 0	1	..	..Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	..Sept. 1861
30000	East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.]	1 7 6	3 1/2	..	..Mar. 1862
15000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	1	..	..Fully paid.
8000	Ellerlie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	1 1/2	..	..July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	1	..	..Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.]	1 10 0	1 1/2	..	..June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.]	1 10 0	1 1/2	..	..May, 1862
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—	..	..Fully paid.
80000	Imperial Theatrical (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L.]	0 10 0	1	..	..June, 1900
10000	Karibits Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	17s.	..	..Fully paid.
20000	Lagunas (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	1	..	..Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.]	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	..Fully paid.
2000	New Burra Burra (Australia)	5 0 0	12 1/2	..	..Aug. 1862
60000	New Granada (copper), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	..Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	..Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.]	0 17 6	1 1/2	..	..
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.]	0 15 0	1 1/2	..	..April, 1862
17000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.]	1 10 0	1 1/2	..	..July, 1862
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.]	0 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	..Mar. 1862
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.]	0 10 0	1	1	..
18000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.]	3 0 0	—	..	..May, 1880
2000	St. John's Limited (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	1	..	..Fully paid.
12000	Tepitz Colliery Co. [L.]	2 0 0	1	..	..
45000	Vitruvianum, Italy [L.]	3 0 0	1	..	..
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	1	..	..Oct. 1858
12000	Wheel Ellen, South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	—	..	..Fully paid.
25425	White Jamaica (copper)	5 0 0	18s.	..	..Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	3	1 1/2	..Fully paid.
45000	Yukonamutana (copper) South Australia [L.]	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	..Fully paid.